

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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**CLEMENT DOANE.**  
OFFICE—ON WEST MAIN STREET.

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**DEBRULER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
And Notary Public.  
Jasper Ind.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois  
and Perry Counties, Indiana.  
July 19, 1867-ly

**Clement Doane, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Will attend promptly to any business  
entrusted to him in any of the courts  
of Dubois county. Office in the Courier  
building, on West street.

**G. T. D. Carr, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois  
and adjoining counties.  
Office on the South side of the Public  
Square, Sept. 20, 1867.

**DEBRULER & TAYLOR, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and  
adjoining counties. Particular attention given  
to collecting.  
March 20, '68-ly

**S. A. Boyles, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois  
and adjoining counties. Particular attention  
given to collection of claims.  
Office at Washington House, directly  
in front of the Court House, July 24-v

**MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER, Attys at Law,**  
JASPER, INDIANA.  
Will practice in Courts of Dubois  
County.  
Special attention given to the  
Collection of Claims.  
April 17, 1868

**F. HAHN & CO. FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
TROY, IND.  
DEALERS IN  
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.  
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors.  
TROY, INDIANA.  
Sept. 20 '67-6m

**Joseph Truxler, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HARNESS AND SADDLES,**  
South East Corner of the Public Square  
JASPER, IND.  
OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-  
bois county and vicinity for their past  
patronage, and solicits a continuance and  
extension of the same, feeling confident that  
he can make it to the interest of persons in  
want of any thing in his line to deal with  
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick  
sales."  
[May 15, '62.]

**C. STEGE, H. REILING, JOS. HAXTHAUSEN, STEGE, REILING & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,  
TOBACCO, CIGARS,  
MARKET STREET,  
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the  
country.  
sep. 12, 1863 if.

## Rally Round the Flag Boys.

Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, we'll  
rally once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,  
We'll rally from the hill-side, we'll rally  
from the plains,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.  
Then Seymour forever, hurrah boys for  
Blair,  
Down with the Raddies, and up with the  
stars,  
While we rally round the flag, boys, rally  
once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.  
We are springing to the call, of good Demo-  
crats of yore,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.  
And we'll fill our glorious ranks with a mil-  
lion White boys more,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.  
We will welcome to our number 'White  
Boys' true and brave,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.  
And although he may be poor, he shall never  
be a slave,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.  
So we're springing to the call, from the  
East and from the West,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom,  
And we'll hurl the Grant-Fox crew, from  
the land we love best,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.  
Then Seymour forever, hurrah boys for  
Blair,  
Down with the Raddies, up with the stars,  
While we rally round the flag, boys, rally  
once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

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## From the Louisville Journal.

### A New Horror Added War.

On the 18th of August in 1864, General  
Grant, to whom on our side had been refer-  
red the whole subject of the exchange of  
prisoners, sent the following despatch to  
General Butler, then acting as the Federal  
Commissioner of Exchange:  
CITY POINT, Aug. 18th, 1864.  
On the subject of exchange, I differ from  
Gen. Hitchcock; it is hard on our men held  
in Southern prisons not to exchange them,  
but it is humanity to those left in the ranks  
to fight the battles. Every man released  
on parole or otherwise becomes an active  
soldier against us at once either directly or  
indirectly. If we commence a system of  
exchange, which liberates all prisoners tak-  
en, we will have to fight on until the South  
is exterminated. If we hold those caught  
they amount to no more than dead men.—  
At this particular time to release all rebel  
prisoners North would insure Sherman's de-  
feat, and would compromise our safety here.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.  
Five months after the date of this de-  
spatch, Gen. Butler made at Lowell a public  
speech, in which, referring to the policy an-  
nounced in the despatch, he said:  
"I am not at liberty to state my opinions  
as to the correctness and propriety of this  
course of action of the Lieutenant General  
in relation to exchanges, because, as it is  
not proper to utter a word of condemnation  
of any act of my superiors, I may not even  
applaud where I think them right, lest, not  
applauding in other instances, such acts as I  
may mention would imply censure. I only  
desire that the responsibility of stopping ex-  
changes of prisoners, be it wise or unwise,  
should rest upon the Lieutenant General  
commanding, and not upon me. I have car-  
ried the weight of so grave a matter for nine  
months, and now propose as the facts are  
said before Congress and the country, not to  
carry any longer any more of it than be-  
longs to me. Since I wrote my farewell  
address to Army of the James, I have re-  
ceived letters from the far West, saying,  
"Why do you claim that you have not use-  
lessly sacrificed the lives of your men, when  
you have left thousands of our brothers and  
sons to starve and rot in the Southern pris-  
ons?" In answer to all such appeals I am  
allowed only to repeat that I have not use-  
lessly sacrificed the lives of the soldiers of  
the Union; their blood does not stain my  
garments. This is not criticism upon the  
acts of anybody but only the enunciation of  
a fact in explanation of which the responsi-  
bilities of my position will not allow me to  
say more.

Subsequently Gen. Butler handled the  
question in an official report, which he con-  
cluded in these words:  
"I have felt it my duty to give an account  
with this particular carelessness of my par-  
ticipation in this business of exchange of  
prisoners, the orders under which I acted,  
and the negotiations attempted, which com-  
promise a faithful narration of all that was  
done, so that all may become a matter of his-  
tory.

The great importance of the questions,  
the fearful responsibility for the many thou-  
sands of lives which, by the refusal of ex-  
change, were sacrificed by the most cruel  
forms of death, cold, starvation, and pesti-  
lence, in the prison camps of Raleigh and  
Andersonville, being more than all the Brit-  
ish soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon;  
the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters,  
mothers and wives, to know the exigency,  
which caused this terrible and perhaps, as  
it may seem to them, useless and unneces-  
sary destruction of those dear to them, by  
horrible deaths, each and all have compelled  
to this exposition, so that it may seem that  
these lives were spent as a part of the sys-  
tem of attack upon the rebellion, devised by  
the wisdom of the General-in-Chief of the  
army, to destroy it by depletion, depending  
upon our superior numbers to win the victory  
at last.

The loyal mourners will doubtless derive  
solace from this fact, and appreciate all the  
more highly the genius which conceived the  
plan and success won at so great a cost.  
The irony of this final sentence, it must  
be owned, is savage; but it is leveled at a  
savage policy. Never was a savorier irony bet-  
ter deserved.

emy; that is to say, he weakened by volun-  
tarily sacrificing the lives of his own sol-  
diers in the enemy's hands. And he gravely  
defended this transcendent inhumanity as a  
legitimate means of warfare! If he is right,  
he has the honor of having discovered a  
new and singularly effective means of le-  
gitimate warfare; for until he employed this  
means it certainly was unknown to the an-  
nals of human strife. The barbarous na-  
tions of antiquity indeed claimed the right  
to put their captured enemies to death; but  
even this claim is disowned by civilized na-  
tions. No nation barbarous or civilized has  
ever claimed the right to put to death its  
own soldiers in the enemy's hands. The  
thing is in fact so utterly monstrous that the  
laws of war, though explicitly condemning  
assassination, poisoning, and other execrable  
means of warfare, do not so much as men-  
tion this, which is more execrable than any  
of them, treating it, in the manner that the  
laws of Solon treated parricide, as an im-  
possible crime. Yet this crime Gen. Grant  
not only claimed the right to commit as a  
legitimate means of warfare, but did commit,  
purposely making thousands and thousands  
of our brave soldiers dead men, that as many  
Confederates might 'amount to no more than  
dead men.' History is stained by no other  
instance of such cold blooded and unnatural  
cruelty. The case is as unique as it is atro-  
cious.

## From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

### Look Upon the Picture—The Vitals of the Country Eaten Out by Taxes.

Taxation is eating out the heart of the  
country. The hand of the Government is in  
every man's cup and dish. Look at the pic-  
ture:  
The Radicals have only not lessened the  
stupendous debt, but have increased it, dur-  
ing the last two months, over thirteen mil-  
lions of dollars (\$13,000,000), as shown by  
Mr. McCulloch's official report.

First, to the revenue:  
They have, from the 30th of June, 1864  
to January 1, 1868, collected from the peo-  
ple a revenue amounting in all, as set down  
in the official record, to seven billions six  
hundred and eighty-seven millions, eight  
hundred and one thousand and sixty-four  
hundred and one thousand and sixty-four  
dollars (\$7,687,801,064); including the five  
billions six hundred and twenty-seven mil-  
lions four hundred and sixty-two thousand  
three hundred and eight dollars (\$5,627,  
462,808), from loans and Treasury notes.

As going to make up these seven billions,  
etc., are put down under the head of 'direct  
taxes,' (but these only from the 30th of  
June 1862), twelve millions one hundred  
and sixty-one thousand three hundred and  
twenty-seven dollars, (\$12,161,627), having  
collected in 1867 alone, for direct taxes, four  
millions two hundred thousand two hundred  
and thirty-three dollars (\$4,200,233.)

Under the head of 'miscellaneous,' two  
hundred and thirty millions one hundred and  
thirty millions one hundred and fifty-one  
thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dol-  
lars, (\$230,151,953,) having collected in the  
one year of 1866, under this 'miscellaneous'  
head, mark you—sixty-seven millions one  
hundred and nineteen thousand three hun-  
dred and sixty-nine dollars, (\$67,119,369.)

They wrung from the people in the one  
year of 1865, total revenue, appalling sum  
of one billion eight hundred and five million  
nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand three  
hundred and forty-five dollars, (\$1,805,639,  
345.)

Thus much on the subject of money col-  
lected. Now a few figures, as to the money  
paid out—expenses of carrying on the Gov-  
ernment.

They have expended from June 30, 1861,  
to January 1, 1868, total, seven billions five  
hundred and fifty-seven millions seven hun-  
dred and forty-one thousand two hundred  
and ninety five dollars, (\$7,557,741,295)  
having spent in 1865 alone, one billion eight  
hundred and ninety-seven millions six hun-  
dred and seventy-four thousand two hundred  
and twenty-four dollars, (\$1,897,674,224.)

As going to make up this sum they ex-  
pended for the War Department three bil-  
lions one hundred and sixty-eight thousand  
four hundred and six dollars, (\$1,680,368,  
406,) having paid out in one year—1865—  
one billion thirty-one millions three hundred  
and sixty, (\$1,031,423,360.)

For the Navy Department, four hundred  
and fourteen millions eight-hundred-thousand  
two hundred and eighty five (\$414,083,285.)

having spent for the year 1865 one hundred  
and twenty-two millions five hundred and  
sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and sev-  
enty-six dollars (\$122,567,776)

For ordinary expenditures, three billions  
nine hundred and forty-five millions two  
hundred and ninety-one thousand one hun-  
dred and fifty five dollars; having spent un-  
der this head of 'ordinary expenses,' for the  
one year of 1865 one billion two hundred  
and twelve millions nine hundred and eleven  
thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

For 'miscellaneous' expenditures (to June  
30, 1867,) one hundred and fifty-eight mil-  
lions sixty-one thousand four hundred and  
fifty-two dollars.

Somewhere swallowed up in these amaz-  
ing sums of money, which stagger the mind  
in the effort to realize them, the amount  
squandered on the Freedmen's Bureau would  
reach probably fifty millions. At least, for  
the year ending January 1, 1867, as estimat-  
ed by Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the  
Bureau, nearly twelve millions were requir-  
ed. At this rate, for three years the Bureau has  
been in existence, it has consumed thirty-  
six million dollars; and we know that a  
vastly greater amount—at least fifty mil-  
lions—have been spent upon it, all to keep  
the Radical party in power.

The rate at which we are going to ruin  
—the astounding sums of money drawn by  
the tax gatherer from the hard labor of the  
people, and spent—can be better under-  
stood when we say that during the seventy-  
three years preceding the war (as estimat-  
ed recently) the whole expenditures of the  
Government amounted to less than fourteen  
hundred millions of dollars, while the Radi-  
cal party in the one year of 1865 spent nine-  
teen hundred million dollars as above stated.

## Not Very Complimentary.

The following story is too good to be lost,  
and as it must have been told by a lawyer,  
of course the profession will take no offence  
at our reproducing it. An old lady walked  
into a lawyer's office lately, when the fol-  
lowing conversation took place:

Lady—Squire, I called to see if you would  
like to take this boy and make a lawyer of  
him?

Lawyer—The boy appears to be rather  
young, madam; how old is he?

Lady—Seven years, sir.

Lawyer—He is too young, decidedly too  
young; have you no boys older?

Lady—Oh! yes, I have several, but we  
have concluded to make farmers of the oth-  
ers. I told the old man I thought this little  
fellow would make a first-rate lawyer, so I  
called to see if you would take him?

Lawyer—No, madam, he is too young yet  
to commence the study of the profession.

But why do you think this boy any better  
calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady—Why, you see, sir, he is just seven  
years old to-day. When he was only five  
he'd lie like all nature; when he got to be  
six he was easy and impudent as any critter  
could be; and now he'll steal everything he  
can lay his hands on.

Conundrums.

—Why is the statue book like the Gre-  
cian army before Troy? Because it has  
Menelaus (many laws) in it.

—When was the greatest quantity of  
beef-tea ever made in England on record?

When Henry VIII. dissolved the papal bull.

—What was the greatest rise in brooms  
recorded in history? When Van Tromp  
fastened a broom to the masthead, to sweep  
the English from the seas.

—Which sea would make the best bed-  
room? Ans—Adriatic (a dry attic.)

Where should all charming women be  
buried? In Bellegrave square.

—When is money like a bullet? When  
it is 'spent.'

—A lady who was suffering under a slight  
indisposition, told her husband that it was  
with the greatest difficulty she could breathe,  
and the effort distressed her exceedingly.—  
"I wouldn't try, my dear," soothingly re-  
sponded the husband.

—Prentice says there is something inex-  
pressibly sweet about little girls, and it  
grows on them the bigger they get.

—The radicals have set a tax gatherer in  
every household. While men, pay your  
taxes.

—Beware of hating men for their opin-  
ions, or of adopting their doctrines because  
you love and venerate their virtues.